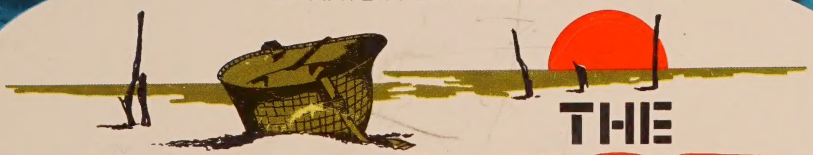
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S



THE LONGEST DAY

In the history of mankind June 6, 1944, stands unique, a day to be remembered as long as men honor courage and value freedom.

On that date, the greatest armada in history swarmed out of British ports and headed for the Normandy coast across the Channel to deliver the first, crushing blow against German-occupied Europe. The invasion was the mightiest and also the most complicated military operation in history. The measure of its success, the vastness of the effort and the bitter sacrifices it demanded—these are things which future historians will appreciate even more than we, to whom the war is still of recent memory.

Today, there are men who lived through the hell of Omaha Beach, who climbed the burning cliffs at Pointe du Hoc and who floated into battle out of a black night sky over Normandy. They are the heroes of a generation and they survived the true test of courage. June 6, 1944, as it recedes into memory where death turns into glory, carries a meaning which is as fresh and as vital today as it was almost two decades ago. The men who hit the beaches on D-Day, and those who paved the way from air and sea, came from many nations. They were united in the purposes and the traditions of the free world, and this unity and determination contributed as much to victory as the personal valor of the soldiers who offered their lives.

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Published by Program Publishing Company

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The men who slogged ashore in Normandy on June 6, 1944, weren't thinking about ideology. They were concerned about seasickness, about tanks that were supposed to float but didn't, about obstacles and mines that awaited their landing craft and about the deadly German fire that ripped the water's edge to prevent them from gaining a foothold.

Yet the GIs from America, Britain, France, Canada, Norway and other countries who grimly fought their way up the beach carried with them an invisible weapon as potent as any in the vast arsenal of Allied gunnery. They knew they were fighting for a just cause that banded them together, and the strength of this knowledge made them invincible.

The story of the invasion, based on the Cornelius Ryan account, has now been made into a magnificent motion picture by Darryl F. Zanuck. June 6, 1944, was indeed "The Longest Day" *for many of the men who lived through it. For some, it never ended. For others, it brought terror, pain and tragedy. For those of us who look back on that historic moment and who can now re-live it in this film, D-Day can be but an object of pride and of hope. For the men and women who made it possible provided us with the example that points the way to tomorrow.*

It isn't often that a man has the chance to run two sides of a big war, guide its outcome with the accuracy of historic precedent, and end up with both armies calling him their "general". Producer Darryl F. Zanuck, a weather-beaten raincoat as his uniform and the ever-present cigar substituting as a fragrant symbol of authority, accomplished this unique feat as he presided over the re-creation of the June 6, 1944 invasion for "The Longest Day".

The making of a motion picture is, of course, mostly a question of teamwork. It is an intricate blending of the specialized talents of a great many men, and this was certainly true of "The Longest Day".

To understand what "The Longest Day" meant to Zanuck, one has to understand something about Zanuck, the man, to whom D-Day represents one of the great human stories of our century. He knew, when he chose the Cornelius Ryan account of the assault as a screen subject, that the task would be difficult. At the same time, he never envisioned the avalanche of problems and obstacles that would impede his way as he began to prepare for this huge production.

It is typical of Zanuck that, the harder the going, the more determined he became and the more time and energy he poured into meeting the challenge. His staff grew by leaps and bounds, ranging from writers and researchers to sketch artists, prop men, explosive experts, camera men and military advisors. As the starting date for the production came closer, Zanuck's day grew longer and the tension increased. Conferences started at six in the morning and stretched in an unending chain into the early hours of the next day. Five secretaries took down the torrent of letters, memos and instructions emanating from Zanuck's map-crowded headquarters on the rue du Bac in Paris.

The jangling telephone brought calls from all over the world as Zanuck kept track of his scouts who were search-

ing for difficult-to-find equipment, conferred with Twentieth Century-Fox in New York and negotiated with stars and agents. From time to time, he would take off by plane or train for trips to the regions that would serve as locations for the picture.

When cameras finally started turning in Corsica in June of 1961, switching a month later to the cooler climate of the Normandy coast, the pace quickened even more. The man with the cigar was everywhere and no aspect of the vast operation escaped his attention, no matter how insignificant the detail.

A lesser man might have considered this a good excuse to have a nervous breakdown. To Zanuck, the fever-pitch pace seemed exhilarating. Rare is the man who can recall the producer raising his voice in anger. At the core of the broiling activity, drawing deeply on his great fund of knowledge and experience in the making of films (though he admits he has never produced one as difficult as "The Longest Day"), Zanuck remained calm, making decisions that would frequently involve the expenditure of millions.

Yet he was sharply aware of what he was up against. "Eisenhower had his army and his equipment," he said. "I had to **find** mine!"

There is no question that few people in Hollywood are as uniquely equipped to run a war for the movie cameras. Not only is Zanuck one of the great figures in the history of motion pictures, he also has a background of actual experience that makes him understand the meaning of war and its impact on the individual. When Zanuck was young, and trouble broke out across the border in Mexico, young Darryl left his native Wahoo, Neb., and joined up by convincing the recruiting sergeant that he was 18. He was actually 14. (Company D, 6th Nebraska Infantry, U.S.A.).

He served with the 37th Division overseas. During World War II he was a Colonel, first making training pictures and later producing some of the best war documentaries ever filmed. Frequently, he worked under enemy fire and eventually he was decorated with the U.S. Legion of Merit.

This actual battlefield experience is amply reflected in all phases of "The Longest Day", for never before had Zanuck been so intimately involved in the making of any of his pictures. He worked with the writers—Ryan, James Jones and Romain Gary; spent long night hours planning camera angles and positions; talked "strategy" with the army and the navy; conferred with directors, sound men, special effects technicians, prop men and accountants. Even so, he was present, day after day, in good weather and foul, as the picture took shape on its 31 locations throughout France. Often, in order to visit units that would be working hundreds of miles apart, Zanuck would make the trip in his private helicopter, which he used also to photograph scenes from the air.

When "The Longest Day" moved to the Studios in Paris, Zanuck took over as his own director (one of five on the picture), handling all of the American sequences. Once actual production had ended, Zanuck immediately embarked on the painstaking task of editing the vast amount of footage that had been exposed. (There was enough to run 66 hours continously.)

"This is my picture," Zanuck said frequently. "When one wants to take the credit for something, one must also take the responsibility. I don't mind the hard work. There is plenty of compensation in the pride one can feel when it's all over."

Zanuck has tasted this sense of accomplishment many times in his life. He started out as a writer on the Warner Brothers lot. From there it was but a short step to production. In 1928 he produced "The Jazz Singer" which signalled the start of talking pictures. Three years later, he was in charge of production at the Warner Studios. Two years more and Zanuck took over the production

DARRYL F. ZANUCK –"the general"

reins at Twentieth Century-Fox, where he was responsible for some of Hollywood's greatest films. His contribution to the medium has been amply recognized. He is the only man whose films, in three different years, were honored with Academy Awards and who—on three different occasions—collected the Irving Thalberg Award as Hollywood's outstanding producer. In 1957, Zanuck left the studio and turned independent. Now, he is back as president of Twentieth Century-Fox.

When it came to planning "The Longest Day", Zanuck decided to make the film in black and white CinemaScope. "I made some tests," he commented, "and I found that the sea was too blue, the sun too bright and the blood too red. I realized then that the story of D-Day could only be told in black and white. In any case, I don't like to put make-up on soldiers."

It was Zanuck's prestige and the understanding that he intended to tell the human story of the invasion as it had never been told before, that moved the four governments concerned to contribute men, equipment and an abundance of technical advice. "Without this help I couldn't even have begun to think about making this picture," Zanuck said. "How could we have afforded re-creating the line of battleships and waves of assault craft had the Allied navies not cooperated so whole-heartedly, even to the point of taking ships out of mothballs!"

Somewhere along the line, with all the careful planning and preparations, luck also played a part. The action scenes were re-created on the Normandy battlefields in weather that was frequently close to zero visibility. In Corsica ice had to be flown in to cool the cameras. In Normandy, during the winter months, the camera mechanisms froze up. Still, Zanuck lost only one day in ten months due to the weather. "It's one of those minor miracles," he said.

Many people, on seeing the magnificent and stirring scenes of "The Longest Day", will be awed by the accomplishment of this picture. Those who had a proud hand in the making of the film do not hesitate to credit it to the man with the cigar whom they now affectionately call "our general".

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1) Producer DARRYL F. ZANUCK discusses a scene with IRINA DEMICH.
2) With JOHN WAYNE who plays Lt. Col. Vandervoort of the 82nd Airborne Division.
3) Swapping stories with ROBERT MITCHUM on Omaha Beach.
4) Trying on a bit of Wehrmacht Grey.
5) Plotting allied movements at the map room.
6) In the heat of Corsica, Producer ZANUCK takes time out to dictate to a secretary.
7) Making a point to HENRY FONDA who portrays Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt of the 4th Division.

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making "THE LONGEST DAY" come true -again

There were moments during the making of "The Longest Day" when observers, watching from a safe distance, suddenly were no longer able to tell reality from fiction. They stood in stunned silence as miles of Normandy beach erupted with the chaotic, screaming noises of battle, as German guns opened up on paratroopers floating out of the black sky over Ste. Mere-Eglise and a 13-car train went careening off its tracks, exploding and spilling its human freight as it plunged.

There was amazement and shock as huge gliders crash-landed at the foot of the actual Orne River Bridge, a tank knocked out the German bastion at Ouistreham and Spitfires and Messerschmidts came roaring down on columns of men, spitting death.

The re-creation of the first 24 hours of the June 6, 1944, invasion of Europe was accomplished with absolute realism and painstaking attention to authentic detail as Darryl F. Zanuck undertook the tremendous task of filming the kaleidoscopic events of this epic day, when the spirit of a free world triumphed. Using the Cornelius Ryan account as his base, Zanuck set out to tell this story of the greatest military operation in history through the eyes of the men and women who were there and who participated—from the Allies who struck on the strongly-defended Normandy shore, to the Germans who had orders to throw the attackers back into the sea, and the French civilians who risked their lives to aid the huge assault.

The story of the making of "The Longest Day" matches its subject in both scope and fascination. The film took more than ten months to photograph and it utilized 31 different locations throughout France. Most of the action was re-created on the actual invasion beaches along the Channel coast where the attack thundered ashore on that grey and stormy June day. Zanuck used an unusually large and attractive cast of 50 international stars

General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery, played by HENRY GRACE and TREVOR REID.

along with thousands of extras, many of whom were real soldiers. There was never any question of budget limitations while the film was before the CinemaScope cameras.

"I am going to spend as much as I need to," Zanuck would tell insistent questioners. When all the bills were finally added up they amounted to little over $10,000,-000. But this does not include the kind of values contributed through military and naval assistance. How much, for instance, would it cost a movie company to have an entire fleet, with 22 battlewagons and destroyers, stand off shore, guns blazing away as wave after wave of landing craft churned towards the beach, each ship crammed-full with men in battle-gear? Zanuck was able to film this momentous scene with 1600 GIs thanks to the cooperation of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

On the broiling sands in Corsica, Zanuck's crews re-

Glider-borne British light infantry attack at the Orne River Bridge.

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created the obstacle-infested length of Omaha Beach and filmed the sweeping scenes of the great armada launching the mighty assault which administered the first, shattering blow to Hitler's "Fortress Europe". Preceding this, a camera crew had been sent to Cyprus to record a jump by 1,000 British paratroopers. After Corsica, battle scenes were photographed on the real Normandy battlefields and also on the Ile de Re, a little island off the west coast of France.

Zanuck decided not to use any "stock" newsreel or documentary footage anywhere in the picture. His reasoning was than very little authentic D-Day film exists. Also, much of the action took place at night and in enemy territory where no cameras could have been present.

The organizational part of the "Longest Day" production was nothing short of staggering. Zanuck employed no fewer than five directors (himself included) to handle the various sequences. Most of the time he had two full production units, each running to 200 men, working hundreds of miles apart. At one point, four such groups were operating simultaneously and virtually around the clock.

Month upon month of preparation and research went into "The Longest Day". The four governments concerned—the U.S., France, Britain and West Germany—extended every possible assistance. Real American, French

1) PETER LAWFORD vs. the bag-pipe.
2) IRINA DEMICH turns a camera on the camera.
3) ROBERT MITCHUM and JEFFREY HUNTER enjoying on impromptu lunch on Omaha Beach.
4) HENRY FONDA engaging in his favorite pastime — sketching.
5) Not quite in step are three young stars — PAUL ANKA, FABIAN and TOMMY SANDS.
6) NORMAN ROSSINGTON learning French the easy way.
7) Chess enthusiast JOHN WAYNE challenges STEVE FORREST and STUART WHITMAN to a game.

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and British soldiers, in large numbers, participated in the big scenes, which were watched with an eagle eye by no fewer than 48 technical advisors ranging from French General Pierre Koenig, a former Minister of the Army, to Ryan, the author of the book, who also wrote the basic screenplay. Later, there were additional literary contributions from two other well-known authors—James Jones and Romain Gary. Zanuck himself worked extensively on the script.

When the outdoor sequences were completed, Zanuck moved his large company indoors at the Studio Boulogne in Paris where 52 sets were built for the film. These included the full deck of a destroyer, a landing craft constructed ingeniously to simulate movement in a heavy sea, and a wide expanse of typical Normany countryside, divided by a running stream. Covering two full stages, this was the largest movie set ever created in France. Like the rest of the magnificent in-and-outdoor sets for the film, it was designed and executed by art director Ted Haworth, a multiple Academy Award winner.

Zanuck personally directed the American interior scenes. Other directors included Andrew Marton, who in handling the mass action sequences proved further the talents he had already so persuasively shown in staging the chariot race for "Ben Hur"; Bernhard Wicki, the outstanding German director who earned himself world-wide fame with his film, "The Bridge"; Ken Annakin, one of Britain's top directorial talents, and Elmo Williams who not only directed but also coordinated the work of the others. Williams, considered one of the outstanding editors in the movie industry, served as Zanuck's right-hand man during production.

Stressing the truly international character of the film, Zanuck created two versions of "The Longest Day." The German and French actors first played their scenes in English and then repeated the lines in their individual languages. This makes it possible for Zanuck and Twentieth Century-Fox, the distributor of the picture, to release an "international" version in which each nationality is heard in its own tongue.

The "Longest Day" cast started modestly enough, but grew like topsy once production got under way. Its size presented a particular problem since many of the stars had to adjust their schedules to return to the film two and three times to appear in separate scenes.

The picture introduces Irina Demich, a lovely young French girl in her first screen role. A stunning redhead and a former top model in Paris, Irina has the part of Janine Boitard, a French Resistance worker, who during the war saved 68 Allied fliers from the Germans. The real Janine Boitard, now Madame Leonard Gille, wife of the vice-President of the Department of Calvados

in Normandy, still lives at Caen. She was a frequent visitor to the movie location. "I wish I'd been as pretty as that," she commented on seeing Irina before the cameras.

It was not at all unusual for "Longest Day" actors to meet and be briefed by their real-life counterparts. Peter Lawford, for instance, plays Lord Lovat, the legendary British commando hero. Lovat visited the set at the Orne River Bridge, where he saw action on D-Day. Also at the bridge, Richard Todd met Major John Howard, the British officer whom he plays in the film. Todd himself was a paratrooper and landed near the bridge a few hours after Howard took this vital objective with his glider-borne force of British light infantry.

For the Orne River Bridge sequence, Zanuck built a number of the gliders, one with an 80-foot wingspan. The ship came crashing down at the exact same spot where Howard landed with his men during the early hours of D-Day, surprising the German guards.

When Robert Ryan played Gen. James Gavin at Studio Boulogne, the General—until recently U.S. Ambassador to France—dropped by to watch and counsel. Gavin was able to provide some technical details. For instance, he contributed the information that, when he jumped with his men on D-Day (he was deputy commander of the 82nd Airborne Division), he wore his West Point graduation ring. John Wayne, playing Lt. Col. Benjamin Vandervoort of the 82nd, listened to the Ambassador and then pointed to his own ring. It was virtually the same as described by Gavin. Wayne offered his ring to Ryan and the scene was played with just that added bit of authenticity.

Other actors able to meet their "counterparts" were Christian Marquand, who met Commdr. Philippe Kieffer, the man who led the Free French assault against the German stronghold at Ouistreham, and Georges Wilson, who portrays Alexandre Renaud, mayor of Ste. Mere Eglise at the time of the invasion. Mr. Renaud still lives in the little town, the first French community to be liberated on D-Day. He was fascinated by the filming, but even more thrilled at meeting Jean-Louis Barrault, the famous French actor who took the role of the village priest of Ste. Mere-Eglise in "The Longest Day".

Before he came to the Sword Beach location, Kenneth More consulted Colin Maud, the colorful British beachmaster on Sword whom More portrays, wearing a beard and carrying the heavy shillelagh which the real Maud brought with him to shore on June 6. Henry Grace, who plays General Eisenhower, had his first screen experience in "The Longest Day". A dead-ringer for the former Supreme Commander, Grace has the same infectious grin and the same blue eyes. He is not, however, a golf enthusiast.

Curt Jurgens as Maj. Gen. Guenther Blumentritt established personal contact with the former chief of staff for Field Marshal von Rundstedt, the Wehrmacht's su-

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1) IRINA DEMICH and MM. L. GILLE (Janine Boitard) whom Irina plays in the film.
2) PETER LAWFORD gets an assist from LORD LOVAT.
3) RICHARD TODD listens to MAJOR JOHN HOWARD. One of the original D-Day heroes.
4) JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT and GEORGES WILSON meet ALEXANDRE RENAUD (center), Mayor of Ste.-Mere-Eglise on D-Day.
5) MAJOR HOWARD, LORD LOVAT, MRS. PETER LAWFORD (PAT KENNEDY), Author CORNELIUS RYAN and MRS. RYAN.
6) CHRISTIAN MARQUAND meets COMMDR. PHILIPPE KIEFFER who led Free French Commandos on D-Day.
7) ROBERT RYAN in conversation with GEN. JAMES GAVIN whom he portrays.
8) IRINA DEMICH admires a shillelagh carried by KENNETH MORE.
9) PETER LAWFORD shows his rifle to novelist JAMES JONES who worked on the script.

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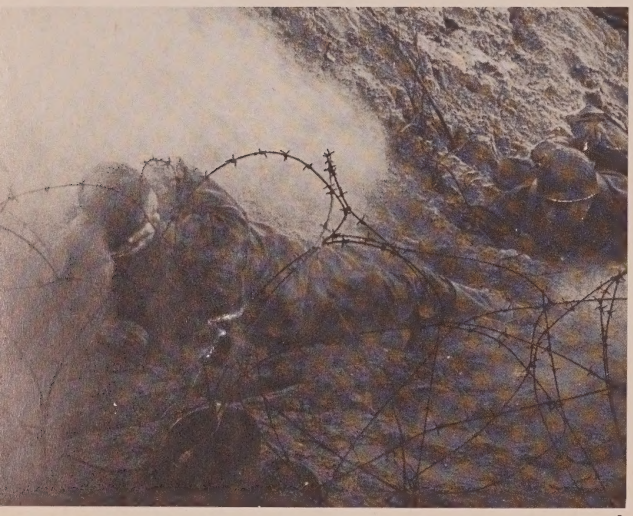
preme commander in the west. Blumentritt sent Jurgens his medals to wear in the picture. Another German who sent personal belongings was the Luftwaffe's air-ace, the late Col. "Pips" Priller, played in the film by Heinz Reincke.

The war came again to the now-peaceful beaches and the countryside of Normandy as the Zanuck "army" moved in. Monuments to the war-dead were covered up, burned-down buildings were reconstructed and years of underbrush along the beach-fronts were cut away. Frequently, old shell holes were re-exploded. Great care had to be taken since the Germans under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had buried four million mines along the coast and it is still dangerous to stray off the marked paths.

At Pointe du Hoc, where U.S. Rangers climbed towering cliffs to dislodge the Germans and capture guns which threatened the fleet, thick-walled bunkers—some intact, others smashed by the heavy air and naval shelling—remain. Standing atop the cliff and looking out over the Channel, Zanuck and his crew could vividly imagine



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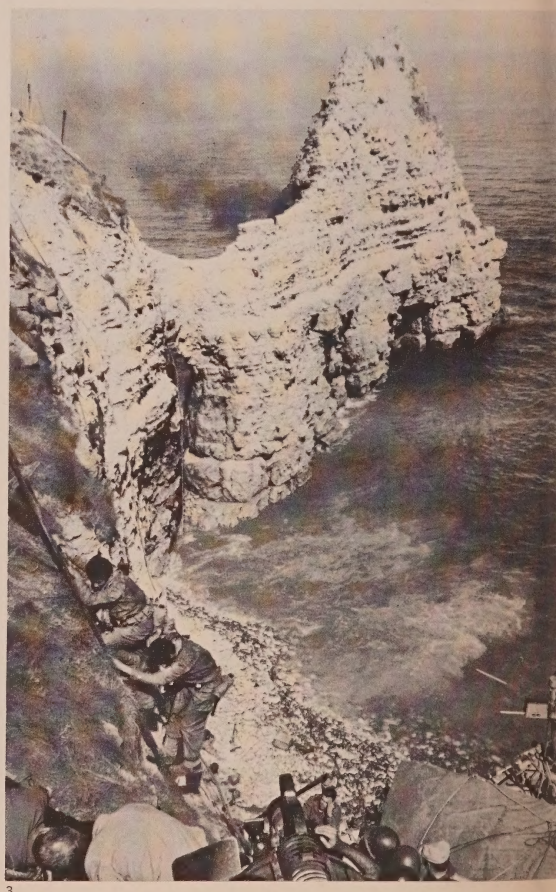

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1) An accident narrowly averted at Ste-Mere-Eglise when a cable touches a live wire.
2) JEFFREY HUNTER almost loses an eye during filming.
3) Plenty of Bruises and sore muscles as actors climb Pointe-du-Hoc.
4) JOHNNY JENDRICH, left, former German paratrooper, trains German soldiers for the production.

Rommel and his staff planning the defense works that would meet the invasion. It was Rommel who actually gave the book and the film their title. Speaking to his officers he said prophetically: "Gentlemen. The first twenty four hours of the invasion will be decisive. For the Allies as well as for Germany, it will be the longest day..."

At Pointe du Hoc Zanuck mixed actors with real U.S. Rangers to re-enact the daring assault at the exact same spot where it originally took place. Paul Anka, Tommy Sands, Fabian and Robert Wagner spent exhausting days making the climb on ropes and ladders. There were scratches and bruises a-plenty as the sore-muscled three singing stars put away their music and concentrated on the difficult acting chores. When it was all over, Anka was moved to write a stirring theme for "The Longest Day" which Zanuck accepted and used.

Even as the smoke of battle rose over Pointe du Hoc, another large unit was working nights at Ste. Mere Eglise, staging the drops of the 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions over and near the town. For three weeks, the inhabitants got very little sleep as guns rattled in the town square and helicopters roared overhead. Time and again, men jumped from the planes and lights caught the parachutes floating down. Sudden winds would carry them off and search parties would be hastily organized to rescue the paratroopers from trees, rooftops and lamp posts.

Each time there was a jump the electricity had to be cut to avoid anyone touching a wire. An accident was narrowly averted at one point when a cable thrown from a helicopter hit the wire and burst into bright flame. It was only then that the crew realized that someone had overlooked cutting the current. Seconds later, paratroopers came down.

Extensive precautions kept mishaps to a minimum during production. Jeffrey Hunter came close to having his eye blown out when a string of explosives went off next to his face. Wagner suffered a badly sprained back at Pointe du Hoc and Rod Steiger cut his chin in a fall at the studio. Sal Mineo and Richard Beymer, playing GIs of the 82nd airborne, both suffered bruises during the action.

At Ste. Mere-Eglise, Red Buttons, who has acrophobia (fear of heights), went through hell hanging for hours from the church steeple. He plays a GI who got stuck that way and watched the bitter battle from above. Buttons, greatly addicted to health pills, suffered bravely. "I found something much better than any of my pills," he cracked. "I just refused to open my eyes."

The Germans shooting at the paratroopers from the village square were played by a group of 150 men. Three weeks prior to start of production, they went into a special training camp outside Versailles where Johnny Jendrich, a former German paratrooper, put them through drills and instructed them in the proper use of arms. How much sensitivity to the Germans remains in Normandy was vividly demonstrated at St. Mere-Eglise. The first night of work, Jendrich thought it would be amusing to have his little army march into the town smartly, heavy boots hitting the cobblestones in well-remembered and fearfully recalled rhythm. The large French crowd who had assembled to watch the filming burst into violent anger, stones started flying and the loudspeaker echoed across the angry shouts to explain that these were movie extras and not real German soldiers.

"The Longest Day" also recreates the echelons of German command. Werner Hinz, the distinguished German actor, plays Rommel, the man who refused to believe that Eisenhower would attack in bad weather. Paul Hartmann portrays the aged von Rundstedt. Jurgens has the role of Blumentritt. Hans Christian Blech takes the role of Major Werner Pluskat, the artillery officer who first saw the Allied fleet on the Channel. Wolfgang Preiss plays Major General Max Pemsel, chief of staff of the German Seventh Army, who in vain tried to convince his superiors that the invasion was at hand. Richard Munch

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acts General Erich Marcks, the brilliant strategist, and Peter van Eyck plays Lt. Col. Ocker of the Luftwaffe.

"The Longest Day" dramatizes the almost incredible web of errors which handicapped the Germans and widened the margin of Allied victory on D-Day. Rommel, secure in his belief that the stormy weather would preclude an attack, had gone home to Germany to visit his wife, whose birthday fell on June 6. Most of the German staff officers in Normandy had been called to Rennes for map games, and an alert signal to the French Resistance, broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corp. in the form of a poem, was ignored by the German High Command even though the German Intelligence Service

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realized its meaning. Finally, the tank reserves under Hitler's personal command could not be moved until the Fuehrer gave the word. But Hitler slept late that day and none wished to wake him.

The Allies contributed to German confusion. A dummy fleet was launched as a diversionary move in the direction of Calais. German radar was jammed. And then there were the Ruperts. These were little rubber dummies which were parachuted into Normandy during the early hours of D-Day. They were wired to explode for 45 minutes on impact with the ground. The Germans thought these were American paratroopers and they fought furious battles with this "enemy" in the darkness.

Rupert was only one of thousands of "props" that prop-master Sam Gordon had to either find or create for "The Longest Day." Most important, of course, were the different type guns and the 600,000 rounds of blank ammunition that had to be hand-manufactured in five countries. Obtaining armaments, particularly German guns, posed a considerable problem. A 20mm Wehr-

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macht cannon was finally located in Britain. A Maxim heavy machinegun was found in Paris. Several 50mm German anti-aircraft guns were unearthed on the Ile de Re. A British Piat gun, which resembles the U.S. bazooka, was borrowed from a London museum. Tanks, jeeps, weapon carriers, ducks, half-tracks and other vehicles by the hundreds had to be obtained and reconditioned. Even such small objects as a swastika ornament for a desk, or a German wartime candy wrapper, posed problems, not to speak of Rommel's Field Marshal baton, which was copied from the original now in the hands of a friend of the Rommel family.

"The Longest Day" required Spitfires and Messerschmidts, which today are rareties. Zanuck finally located

1) The Germans discover the Rupert Decoy.
2) Spitfires reconditioned for the film.
3) HENRY FONDA is aided by JOHN CRAWFORD.

four Spitfires serving with the Belgian airforce. New motors had to be installed and the planes had to be repainted before they could be used. The Messerschmidts were loaned to the production by the French.

Running an army and turning back the clock is expensive. It cost $800,000 to build the sets and the heavy beach obstacles. The company served 63,000 hot meals on the 31 locations and consumption of wine, beer and soft drinks added up to the staggering total of 155,000 bottles. The total food bill: $900,000.

Consumption of materiel during filming was vast. Enough wood was used to build an entire village from the ground up. Some 110,000 lbs. of plaster, 3,600 gallons of paint, 9,900 lbs. of nails, 120,000 lbs. of plastics and 25,000 old tires for smoke-making effects were utilized along with 15 tons of explosives and 22 miles of rope and barbed wire. The company consumed 100,000 gallons of gasoline, enough to keep the average family car running for 25 years or more.

The most important construction job for the picture was done at the little fishing village of Port-en-Bessin where Zanuck filmed the French attack against the fortified Casino that once stood at Ouistreham. The three-story building was reconstructed in detail for this great battle scene in the film, much of it photographed from helicopters. The village was virtually emptied for the filming since no one but the actors could be visible to the airborne cameras. Most of the soldiers used in this sequence were French paratroopers.

Of equal magnitude was the reconstruction of the furious battle on Omaha Beach where the U.S. 29th Division made history. Here, in what surely will be recognized as a classic war scene, Robert Mitchum played Brig. Gen. Norman Cota, the officer who roused his men from defeat and got them to breach the German defense line at Vierville.

Along with Henry Fonda, who plays Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt of the 4th Division at Utah Beach, Peter Lawford, Eddie Albert, Ray Danton, Stuart Whitman, Steve Forrest, Christian Marquand, Georges Riviere and other stars, Mitchum plunged off the landing craft into the icy Channel waters without a word of complaint. The actors were doing their stint even as regular army officers were expressing concern over the safety of their men in the ships.

The supreme compliment to Zanuck and the film came during the creation of the Omaha Beach sequences. Sgt. Charles Pace, who had come ashore with the second wave at Omaha on D-Day, was among the real soldiers assigned to participate in these scenes. Standing on the beach littered with bodies and burning equipment, with explosions throwing up vast geysers of sand and smoke, he shook his head in wonderment. "This is exactly the way it was," he said. "It's like living the most terrifying moment of my life over again."

IRINA DEMICH listens to British Director KEN ANNAKIN.

ANDREW MARTON directing a scene.

Germany's BERNHARD WICKI directs HANS CHRISTIAN BLECH.

1

1) Field Marshal Rommel surveys Normandy defenses.
2) IRINA DEMICH as Janine Boitard is stopped by German guards.
3) NORMAN ROSSINGTON as Commando Private Clough prepares to embark for Sword Beach.
4) RED BUTTONS and RICHARD BEYMER in a lively crap game.
5) Rommel leaves for home, unaware that the invasion is coming.
6) Waiting for the invasion 'go-ahead' are STEVE FORREST, TOM TRYON, JOHN WAYNE and STUART WHITMAN.
7) Panic at Ste. Mere-Eglise as American Paratroopers come down.
8) RICHARD BEYMER plays Pvt. Schultz of the 82nd Airborne.

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1) CURT JURGENS as Maj. Gen. Blumentritt, Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's Chief of Staff.
2) The first German eyes to see the Allied invasion fleet.
3) GIs attacking on 'Bloody Omaha'.
4) The battle of Omaha Beach.
5) WERNER HINZ as Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.
6) Germans defend Ouistreham Casino.
7) Free French Commandos attack.
8) The tank that finished Ouistreham Casino.

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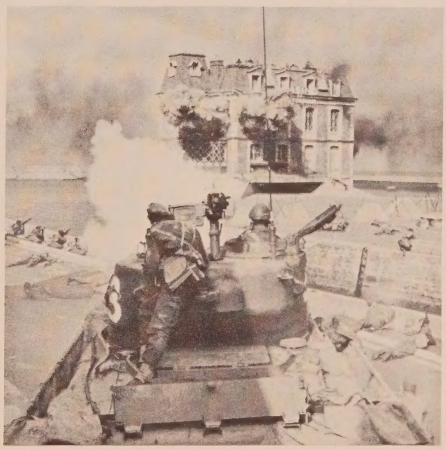

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1) ROBERT MITCHUM as Brig. General Cota takes cover behind an obstacle on Omaha Beach.
2) A German bunker explodes.
3) Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944.
4, 5) Attacking the Vierville exit on Omaha Beach.

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1) KENNETH MORE as Capt. Colin Maud, Beachmaster on Sword Beach.

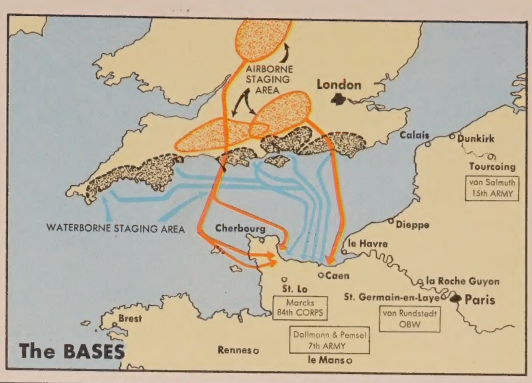
2) HENRY FONDA as Brig. General Theodore Roosevelt who landed with the 4th Division on Utah Beach.

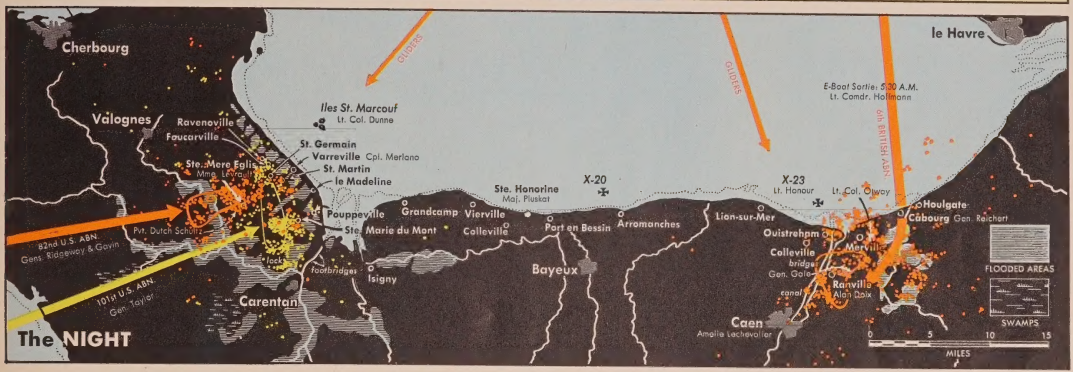
3) JOHN WAYNE as Lt. Colonel Benjamin Vandervoort of the 82nd Airborne who led his men into Ste. Mere-Eglise despite a broken ankle.

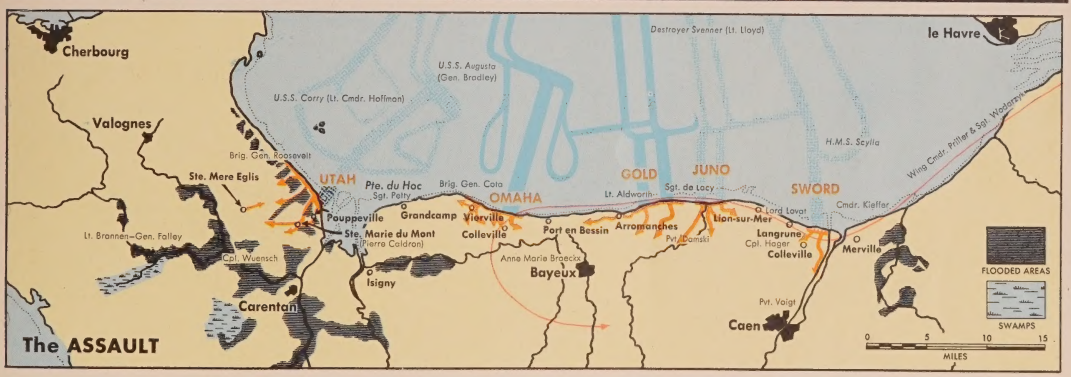
4) Producer Darryl F. Zanuck.

5) PETER LAWFORD as Commando leader Lord Lovat, is greeted by BOURVIL who portrays the Mayor of Colleville.

CONVOY ROUTE
Glasgow
Liverpool
London
Portsmouth
Eisenhower & Montgomery
St. Germain-en-Laye
von Rundstedt
Paris
Berlin
Rommel
Herrringen
Berchtesgaden
Hitler
Keitel & Jodl
The COMMANDERS


AIRBORNE STAGING AREA
London
Calais
Dunkirk
Tourcoing
von Salmuth
15th ARMY
WATERBORNE STAGING AREA
Cherbourg
Dieppe
le Havre
Caen
St. Lo
Marcks
84th CORPS
la Roche Guyon
St. Germain-en-Laye
Paris
von Rundstedt
OBW
Brest
Dollmann & Pemsel
7th ARMY
Rennes
le Mans
The BASES


Cherbourg
le Havre
GLIDERS
Iles St. Marcouf
Lt. Col. Dunne
Valognes
Ravenoville
Foucarville
St. Germain
Varreville
Cpl. Merlano
Ste. Mere Eglis
Maj. Levy
St. Martin
le Madeline
Pouppeville
Grandcamp
Vierville
Colleville
Ste. Marie du Mont
Ste. Honorine
Maj. Pluskat
X-20
Port en Bessin
Arromanches
Lion-sur-Mer
X-23
Lt. Honour
Lt. Col. Otway
E-Boat Sortie: 5:30 A.M.
Lt. Comdr. Hoffmann
HIGH EXPLOSIVE
Houlgate
Cabourg
Gen. Reichart
Ouistreham
Colleville
bridge
Gen. Gale
canal
Merville
Renville
Alan Zaik
FLOODED AREAS
SWAMPS
82nd U.S. ABN
Gens. Ridgeway & Gavin
Pvt. Dutch Schultz
flack
footbridges
Isigny
101st U.S. ABN
Gen. Taylor
Carentan
Bayeux
Caen
Amalia Lachevalier
0 5 10 15
MILES
The NIGHT


Cherbourg
le Havre
Destroyer Svenner (Lt. Lloyd)
U.S.S. Augusta
(Gen. Bradley)
U.S.S. Corry (Lt. Cmdr. Hoffman)
Valognes
Brig. Gen. Roosevelt
H.M.S. Scylla
Wing Cmdr. Priller & Sgt. Woderarz
Ste. Mere Eglis
UTAH
Pte. du Hoc
Sgt. Petty
Brig. Gen. Cota
OMAHA
Lt. Aldworth
GOLD
JUNO
Sgt. de Lacy
SWORD
Cmdr. Kieffer
Lord Lovat
Pouppeville
Grandcamp
Vierville
Colleville
Ste. Marie du Mont
(Pierre Caldron)
Port en Bessin
Arromanches
Lion-sur-Mer
Pvt. Bamski
Cpl. Hager
Langrune
Colleville
Merville
Lt. Brannen—Gen. Falley
Cpl. Wuensch
Anna Marie Broecks
Isigny
Bayeux
Carentan
Pvt. Voigt
Caen
FLOODED AREAS
SWAMPS
0 5 10 15
MILES
The ASSAULT

Cherbourg
le Havre
GLIDERS
Valognes
UTAH
Ste. Mere Eglis
OMAHA
Sgt. Eigenberg
GOLD
JUNO
The Grip
SWORD
Pvt. Hermes
Pouppeville
Grandcamp
Vierville
Colleville
Ste. Marie du Mont
Port en Bessin
Arromanches
Lion-sur-Mer
Langrune
Periers
(Capt. von Cottenberg)
Bieville
(Col. von Oppeln-Bronicowski)
Merville
Isigny
Bayeux
Carentan
Caen
(Janine Ballard)
FLOODED AREAS
SWAMPS
0 5 10 15
MILES
D-DAY GAINS— front line 9 P.M.

1) The price of victory on Omaha Beach.
2) GERD FROEBE as 'Sergeant Kaffeeklatsch'.
3) HANS CHRISTIAN BLECH as Major Werner Pluskat is wounded in a Spitfire strafing attack.
4) During the filming, ARLETTY gets protection from the rain.

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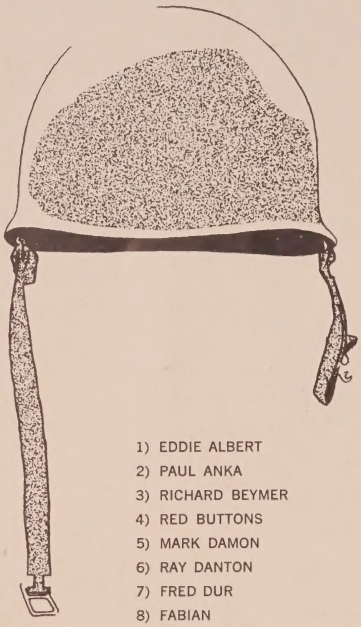

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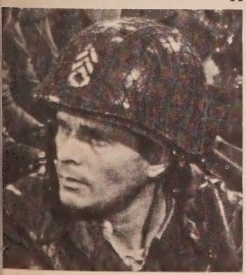

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1) EDDIE ALBERT
2) PAUL ANKA
3) RICHARD BEYMER
4) RED BUTTONS
5) MARK DAMON
6) RAY DANTON
7) FRED DUR
8) FABIAN
9) MEL FERRER
10) HENRY FONDA
11) STEVE FORREST
12) HENRY GRACE
13) JEFFREY HUNTER
14) ALEXANDER KNOX
15) DEWEY MARTIN
16) RODDY McDOWALL

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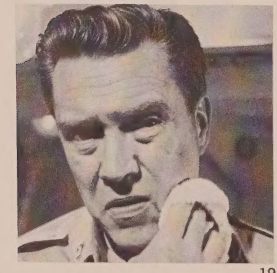

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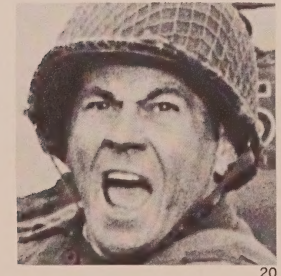

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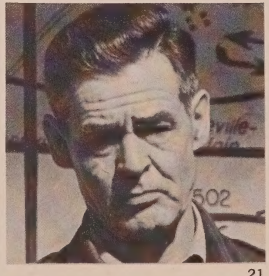

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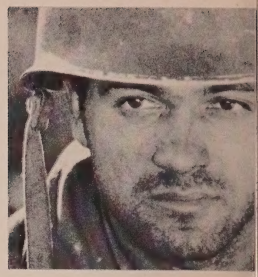

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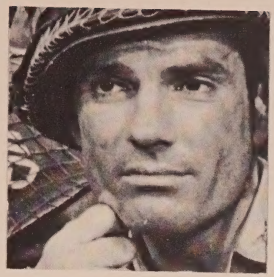
17) SAL MINEO
18) ROBERT MITCHUM
19) EDMOND O'BRIEN
20) RON RANDELL
21) ROBERT RYAN
22) TOMMY SANDS
23) ROD STEIGER
24) TOM TRYON
25) ROBERT WAGNER
26) STUART WHITMAN
27) JOHN WAYNE

23



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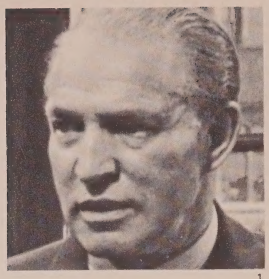

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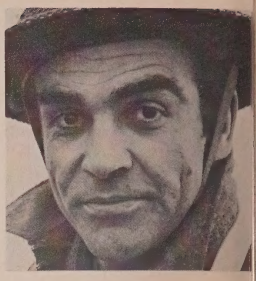

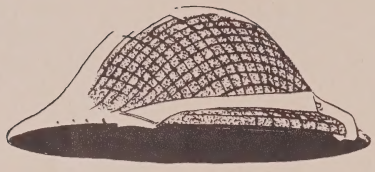

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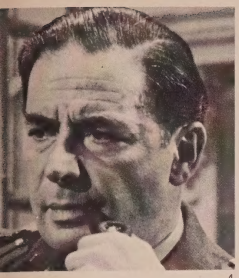
1) PATRICK BARR
2) RICHARD BURTON
3) SEAN CONNERY
4) LEO GENN
5) JOHN GREGSON
6) JACK HEDLEY
7) DONALD HOUSTON
8) PETER LAWFORD
9) MICHAEL MEDWIN
10) KENNETH MORE



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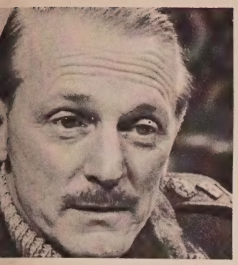

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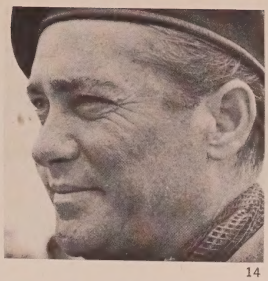

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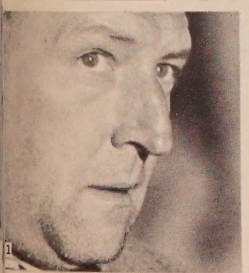
11) LESLIE PHILLIPS
12) TREVOR REID
13) NORMAN ROSSINGTON
14) RICHARD TODD

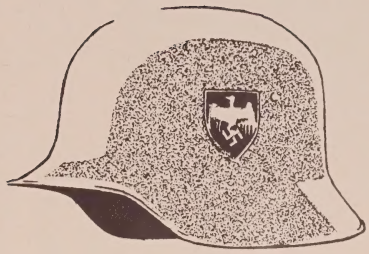
Reunion at the Orne River Bridge brings together (l. to r.) Darryl F. Zanuck, Peter Lawford, Irina Demich, Lord Lovat, Richard Todd and Major John Howard.

1) ARLETTY
2) JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT
3) BOURVIL
4) PAULINE CARTON
5) IRINA DEMICH
6) FERNAND LEDOUX
7) CHRISTIAN MARQUAND
8) MADELEINE RENAUD
9) GEORGES RIVIERE
10) JEAN SERVAIS
11) GEORGES WILSON

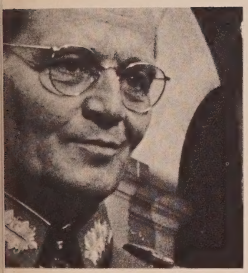


Agony and shock. The face of IRINA DEMICH who plays a French Resistance worker.

1



1) HANS CHRISTIAN BLECH
2) WOLFGANG BUTTNER
3) GERD FROEBE
4) PAUL HARTMANN
5) WERNER HINZ
6) CURT JURGENS
7) WOLFGANG LUCKSCHY
8) KARL MEISEL



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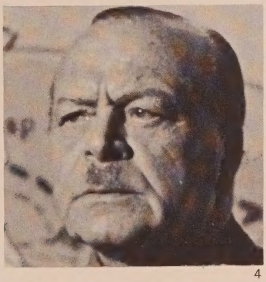

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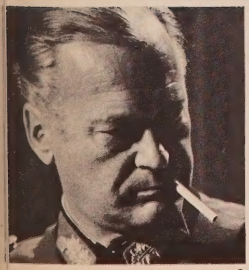

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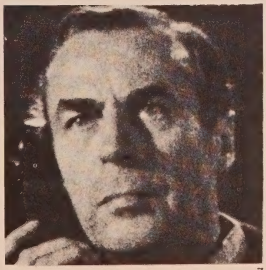

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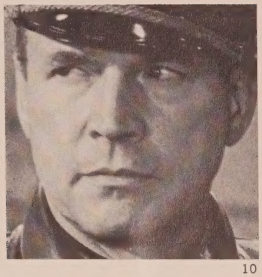

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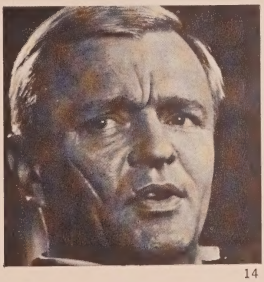

14

9) RICHARD MUNCH
10) WOLFGANG PREISS
11) HEINZ REINCKE
12) ERNST SCHROEDER
13) HEINZ SPITZNER
14) PETER VAN EYCK

20th Century-Fox

Presents

A CinemaScope Picture

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S THE LONGEST DAY

British Exterior Episodes Directed by ..... Ken Annakin
American Exterior Episodes Directed by ..... Andrew Marton
German Episodes Directed by ..... Bernhard Wicki
Produced by ..... Darryl F. Zanuck
Associate Producer & Coordinator of Battle Episodes
Elmo Williams
Screenplay by ..... Cornelius Ryan
Based on the book by ..... Cornelius Ryan
Additional Episodes written by ..... Romain Gary, David Pursall, James Jones, Jack Seddon
Musical Score Composed & Conducted by ..... Maurice Jarre
Thematic Music by ..... Paul Anka
Arrangement by ..... Mitch Miller

Assistant Directors	Bernard Farrel	Henri Sokal
	Sam Itzkovitch	Jean Herman
	Tom Pevsner	Guy Parodi
	Louis Pitzelé	Gerard Renateau
	Paul Seban	
Directors of Photography	Henri Persin	Pierre Levent
	Walter Wottitz	Jean Bourgoin
Cameramen	Jean Benezech	Andreas Winding
	Gilles Benneau	Yvan Ygouf
	Jean-Marie Maillols	Daniel Diot
	Albert Militen	Robert Foucard
	Georges Pastier	Francois Franchi
	Louis Stein	René Guissart
	Guy Tabary	Wladimir Ivanov
	(Helicopter shots)	Jean Lalier
	Henri Tiquet	
Camera Assistant	Jean Castagnier	
Art Directors	Ted Aworth	Auguste Capelier
	Leon Barsacq	Vincent Korda
Assistant Art Director	Gilbert Margerie	
Editors	Marie-Louise Barberot	Samuel E. Beetley
Sound Engineer	Jo DeBretagne	
Sound Mixer	Antoine Petitjean	William Sivel
	Robert Philippe	Robert Teisseire
Supervising Sound Cutter	Douglas Williams	
Sound Cutter	Alain Antik	
Special Effects	Henri Assola	Karl Helmer
	Karl Baumgartner	Augie Lohman
	Pedro Coronadolar	Robert MacDonald
	Basilio Cortijio	Alex Weldon
Costume Designer	Monique Plotin	
Wardrobe	Colette Baudot	John MacCory
	Marguerite Brachet	Leon Zay
	Jacques Cottin	Jean Zay
Hairdresser	Marc Blanchard	Janine Jarreau
	Renée Guidet	
Make-up	Georges Bouban	Boris Karabanoff
Set Dresser	Gabriel Bechir	
Production Managers	Georges Charlot	Lee Katz
	Julien Derede	Louis Wipf
	Henri Jacquillard	
Casting Director	Margott Capelier	
Dialogue Coach	Mickey Knox	
Continuity Girls	Lydie Doucet	Lucie Lichtig
	Gladys Goldsmith	Helly Sterian
	Christiane Gremillon	Fabienne Strouve
	Marie-José Kling	
Propmasters	André Davalan	Sam Gordon
Electrician	Claude Couty	
British Army Co-ordinator	Roger DeFontaile	
Technical Advisors	Maurice Chauvet	Gilbert Delamare
Military Consultants	General Gunther Blumentritt	
	Lieutenant General James Gavin	
	Major John Howard, D.S.O., C. de G.	
	Capitaine De Fregate Philippe Kieffer	
	General D'Armee Pierre Koenig	
	Captain Helmuth Lang	
	Brigadier, The Earl of Lovat, D.S.O., M.C.	
	General Sir Frederick Morgan	
	Lieutenant General Max Pemsel	
	Major Werner Pluskat	
	Colonel Josef Priller	
	Frau Lucie Maria Rommel	
	Vice Admiral Friedrich Ruge	
Technical Consultants	Commandant Jean Barral, France	
	Lt. Col. Roger Bligh, U.S.A.	
	Commander Willard L. Bushy, U.S.A.	
	Commandant Hubert Deschard, France	
	Lt. Col. A. J. Hillebrand, U.S.A.	
	Col. James R. Johnson, D.S.O., O.B.E., Eng	
	Capitaine Fernand Prevost, France	
	Lt. Commander E. C. Peake, R.N. England	
	Colonel Albert Saby, France	
	Colonel Joseph B. Seay, U.S.A.	

WHO'S WHO IN THE AMERICAN CAST

Lt. Colonel Benjamin Vandervoort ..... JOHN WAYNE
The 82nd Airborne officer, whose broken ankle did not prevent him from leading his men into Ste. Mere-Eglise on D-Day. June 6, 1944

Brig. General Norman Cota ..... ROBERT MITCHUM
Assistant Commander of the 29th Infantry Division, whose courageous leadership inspired his men to follow him off bloody Omaha Beach

Brig. General Theodore Roosevelt ..... HENRY FONDA
Closely tied to his men, he landed with the 4th Division in the first wave that hit Utah Beach. Roosevelt, son of President Teddy Roosevelt, was 57 at the time, and he insisted on this assignment despite the reluctance of his superior officers

Brig. General James M. Gavin ..... ROBERT RYAN
Now the U.S. Ambassador to France, Gavin was deputy commander of the 82nd Airborne on June 6, 1944, and jumped with his men over Normandy

Destroyer Commander ..... ROD STEIGER
He brought his ship dangerously close to the Normandy shore to give every possible support to the Americans, who were pinned down on Omaha Beach by enemy fire

U.S. Ranger ..... ROBERT WAGNER
Tough, stubborn member of the 2nd Ranger Battalion whose assault on the 100-foot Pointe du Hoc cliff was among the most heroic actions on D-Day

Private Dutch Schultz ..... RICHARD BEYMER
Schultz symbolizes all the men in the ranks who participated in the June 6, 1944 invasion

Major General Robert Haines ..... MEL FERRER
A top American officer at Allied operational headquarters

Sergeant Fuller ..... JEFFREY HUNTER
A G.I. whose "Dear John" letter from his wife arrived just a few days before D-Day

U.S. Ranger ..... PAUL ANKA
Another of the brave 225 men who faced the deadly German fire while climbing Pointe du Hoc

Private Martini ..... SAL MINEO
A member of the 82nd Airborne Division, he is killed in Normandy when he mistakes the bolt action of a German rifle for a G.I. identification signal

Private Morris ..... RODDY McDOWALL
A sea-sick G.I., who tried to jump overboard from a landing craft

Lieutenant Sheen ..... STUART WHITMAN
An officer in the 82nd Airborne, he makes the parachute jump over Normandy on D-Day

Captain Harding ..... STEVE FORREST
An officer in the 82nd Airborne as it leads the dawn attack on Normandy on D-Day

Colonel Tom Newton ..... EDDIE ALBERT
An Infantry officer on the fire-raked bedlam that was Omaha Beach on D-Day

General Raymond O. Barton ..... EDMOND O'BRIEN
Commanding officer of the 4th Division which landed on D-Day. It was to Barton that Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt made his appeal to let him go ashore in the first wave in Normandy

U.S. Ranger ..... FABIAN
Another of the courageous 225 members of the Ranger Battalion, who gained the 100-foot Pointe du Hoc cliff in the face of the enemy fire in 43 seconds

Private John Steele ..... RED BUTTONS
American paratrooper of the 82nd Airborne Division, who landed on the steeple of the church of Ste. Mere-Eglise early on June 6, 1944. Steele dangled helplessly on the steeple, playing dead, for ten hours while gun-fire rattled

Lieutenant Wilson ..... TOM TRYON
An officer in the 82nd Airborne Division

Major General Walter Bedell Smith ..... ALEXANDER KNOX
Eisenhower's brilliant Chief of Staff

U.S. Ranger ..... TOMMY SANDS
He fought beside his fellow G.I.'s at the costly Pointe du Hoc action. Although the target of German bullets, he dragged his wounded comrade to cover

General Dwight D. Eisenhower ..... HENRY GRACE
Allied Supreme Commander, who made the final decision to launch the invasion on June 6, 1944

Published by PROGRAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1472 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y.

Captain Frank ..... RAY DANTON
Aide to General Cota

Private Harris ..... MARK DAMON
A G.I. on a landing craft

Private Wilder ..... DEWEY MARTIN
A G.I. on a landing craft

Colonel Caffey ..... JOHN CRAWFORD
Brig. General Theodore Roosevelt's Aide

Joe Williams ..... RON RANDELL
American war correspondent who landed on Sword Beach. He was refused use of the vital official short-wave radio and resorted to sending his news flash by carrier pigeons

Lt. General Omar N. Bradley ..... NICHOLAS STUART
Commanding officer of the U.S. First Army, on D-Day, he was aboard the U.S.S. Augusta, which was lying off the American beaches

WHO'S WHO IN THE BRITISH CAST

RAF Pilot ..... RICHARD BURTON
Wounded British Flier, last survivor of a squadron that fought the the Battle of Britain. He shoots a German officer after parachuting into Normandy

Capt. Colin Maud ..... KENNETH MORE
The colorful beachmaster on Sword Beach, who kept the invasion traffic flowing smoothly inland

Lord Lovat ..... PETER LAWFORD
Handsome, colorful leader of the British Commandos, who led his men on to Bloody Sword Beach, with his personal piper at side. Lord Lovat scorned the conventional regimental attire and wore a knit sweater into battle

Major John Howard ..... RICHARD TODD
Leader of the small band of British airborne glider infantry, whose swift surprise assault on the Orne River Bridge, on D-Day, 6 June 1944, advanced the Allied cause by weeks. Todd himself was a paratrooper and jumped a few miles from the bridge on Invasion Day

Brigadier General Parker ..... LEO GENN
A top British officer at Allied operational headquarters

British Padre ..... JOHN GREGSON
Lost his mass kit on landing in Normandy and dived for it in the darkness

Private Flanagan ..... SEAN CONNERY
A tough and seasoned veteran soldier whose Irish temperament saw him through the landing at Sword Beach

Briefing Officer ..... JACK HEDLEY
He explained the use of the Ruperts to the troops. The Ruperts were dummies with firecraackers attached. Dropped into the darkness over Normandy, they fooled the Germans

Private Watney ..... MICHAEL MEDWIN
A young, serious commando from the Midlands, who landed on Sword Beach

Private Clough ..... NORMAN ROSSINGTON
A dour, angular commando from the North Country, who landed on Sword Beach

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsey ..... JOHN ROBINSON
The fiery Allied naval commander who reminded Eisenhower of the urgency to make a decision

Group Captain J. N. Stagg ..... PATRICK BARR
Chief of the Allied meteorologists, who sketched the weather conditions to Eisenhower and his staff on the eve of the invasion

RAF Officer ..... LESLIE PHILLIPS
One of the men the Resistance hid from the Germans prior to D-Day

RAF Pilot ..... DONALD HOUSTON

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery ..... TREVOR REID
The peppery Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, who urged Eisenhower to launch the invasion on June 6, 1944

WHO'S WHO IN THE FRENCH CAST

Janine Boitard ..... IRINA DEMICH
The beauteous and brave member of the French Resistance. The role is modelled after a real woman who, in three years of work, saved 68 fliers

Mayor of Colleville ..... BOURVIL
Colleville was a small village inland from the invasion beaches

Father Roulland, Abbé of Ste. Mère-Eglise ..... JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT
The curé of the first French community to be liberated by American paratroopers on D-Day

Commander Philippe Kieffer ..... CHRISTIAN MARQUAND
Leader of the 171 tough French Commandos, who captured the Casino of Ouistreham, a German stronghold, on D-Day, June 6, 1944

Madame Barrault ..... ARLETTY
Schoolmistress of Ste. Merè-Eglise in whose pea patch American paratrooper Robert Murphy landed

Mother Superior ..... MADELEINE RENAUD
The intrepid nun, who defied bullets and gunfire to take care of the wounded on the day of the invasion

Sergeant Guy de Montlaur ..... GEORGES RIVIERE
The aristocratic French Commando who participated in the Ouistreham action

Rear Admiral Jaujard ..... JEAN SERVAIS
who, from the bridge of the French light cruiser "Montcalm," greatly regretted ordering his men to fire on France

Alexandre Renaud ..... GEORGES WILSON
Mayor of Ste. Mère-Eglise, among the first to see American paratroopers on D-Day

Louis ..... FERNAND LEDOUX
A middle-aged Frenchman who goes mad with joy when the Allied invade

WHO'S WHO IN THE GERMAN CAST

Major General Gunther Blumentritt ..... CURT JURGENS
Chief of Staff to the German Commander-in-Chief West, who pleaded with Hitler to release his panzer reserves to the invasion areas

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel ..... WERNER HINZ
Commander-in-Chief of German Army Group B who left his headquarters on the French coast on D-Day to visit his wife in Germany on her birthday

Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt ..... PAUL HARTMANN
Commander-in-Chief German West, who refused to believe that the invasion would take place in Normandy, and failed to alert his Armies

Sergeant Kaffeeklatsch ..... GERD FROEBE
Who at 6:15 a.m. on June 6, 1944 as the Allied armada approached, performed his usual daily chore of bringing hot coffee to the German barracks overlooking Omaha Beach

Major Werner Pluskat ..... HANS CHRISTIAN BLECH
Commander of one of the German batteries that covered part of Omaha Beach. One of the first German officers to see the approach of the invasion armada

Major General Max Pemsel ..... WOLFGANG PREISS
Chief of Staff of the German Seventh Army who vainly tried to convince his superiors that June 6 was the real invasion date

Lieutenant Colonel Ocker ..... PETER VAN EYCK
The calm but stubborn Colonel who refused to believe that the Allied invasion had begun until it was too late

Colonel Josep "Pips" Priller ..... HEINZ REINCKE
Top Luftwaffe ace who has left with two planes to combat the Allied air assault on the day the invasion struck

General Erich Marcks ..... RICHARD MUNCH
Commander of the German 84th Corps who was to take the role of the Allies in war games scheduled for June 6. Ironically, he planned to attach in Normandy

General Hans von Salmuth ..... ERNST SCHROEDER
Of the German Fifteenth Army who was among the first to inform Rommel's army of the invasion

Captain Ernst During ..... KARL MEISEL
Who leaped out of bed when he heard the crash of two Canadian Pathfinders who landed in a greenhouse outside his headquarters

Lt. Col. Hellmuth Meyer ..... HEINZ SPITZNER
Intelligence Officer of the German Fifteenth Army who intercepted the vital Verlaine line which heralded D-Day

Colonel General Alfred Jodl ..... WOLFGANG LUCKSCHY
Chief of the General Staff who refused to wake the Fuhrer to ask his permission to release the Panzer divisions to Normandy

Major General Dr. Hans Speidel ..... WOLFGANG BUTTNER
Rommel's Chief of Staff who stayed behind in France when Rommel made his trip to Germany

Manufactured in The United States of America
by
American Book — Stratford Press, Inc.
New York, N. Y.

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